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Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yau Ma Tei ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai Po ... dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.53	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Shatin ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Shatin Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.53	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Yau Ma Tei ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin ... dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.05
Shatin Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Tai Po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.06	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yau Ma Tei ... dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
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#### GREAT SMITERS OF THE PAST.

Close upon fifty years ago, Mr. C. I. Thornton journeyed down to Southgate to play on the Walker's private ground there against a strong Free Foresters side, which included the famous old amateur slow bowler, David Buchanan. It was one of C.I.T.'s best days, and in a very short time by some hurricane hitting he had made 150 runs, a large proportion of them being off his brother Cantab, when at last he was dismissed the latter surveyed his retreating back with a look of mingled resentment and relief, and remarked to the field at large, "Now we shall have some cricket!" We must make some allowance for the national prejudice of a slow bowler against an entirely brutal performance, but there is no doubt on which side lay, and always would lay, the sympathies of the world at large.

Everybody loves the genuine hitter, even to some extent the bowlers and fielders whom he makes suffer, for he always gives them occasion for hope, and even his defeat is entertaining; but most of all the spectators, from the expert in the pavilion to the farm-hand at the ring-side, they can none of them resist the elementary appeal of the really big hit.

Now, though a considerable defence can be made out against much of the now fashionable attack upon modern cricket, in this respect at least we seem to have fallen a very long way short of the giants of old; indeed it is arguable that never since the game became regularly developed has this, its most direct and spectacular appeal, been so weak. There are, of course, many batsmen who can and do play a fine forcing innings, but for genuine hitters, in the sense in which the term was applied to men like Bonnor, Thornton, and Jessop, one must almost look in vain. Mr. Fender and Mr. Tennyson are notable exceptions; either of them is capable of altering the whole complexion of a game in the space of an hour. Mr. Tennyson is the finest hitter of fast bowling in England, but Mr. Fender has the greater repertoire of hits, and whilst losing none of his versatility, seems during the last three or four years to have been gaining steadily in resource and security. Mr. Mann can probably hit the ball further than anyone now playing, but the rigour of responsibility has considerably curbed his natural instincts, and nowadays his hits are comparatively few and far between.

#### THE HITTERS CLASSIFIED.

But, taken as a whole, hitters are undoubtedly our weakest suit. It may be that the modern coach, whose name is legion, has something to answer for, or that the increasing professionalisation of the game tends to discourage the taking of risks, but the game is the poorer for it, and we must needs look back regretfully to an earlier age, when, with the wickets far less dependable and a more stereotyped field, it paid a man to take his life in his hands, and many were found to do so. In the pre-Hambleton days hitting was everything, and we are told that "the freest hitter was the best batsman." Then came length bowling, and, as its answer, orthodox defence, but the spirit was still willing, and when the new style of "high, home and easy" bowling developed, it was not long in producing men who, risking the scandalous censure of the critics, mastered and killed it by "giving him the rush." Such men as Saunders, Beazley, and Hammond (the last named once at Lord's jumped out and hit the ball back so hard past Lord Frederick Beauclerk's head that the reverend gentleman, then the most cunning of slow bowlers, had no more nerve left in him). It reminds us of Bonnor and George Ulyett, but the latter, being a Yorkshireman, and so, of sterner stuff, put up a bolder hand, and the ball stuck. Saunders was a left-hander, and it is curious how many of his fraternity are numbered amongst the hardest hitters—from Noah Mann, the first of all swimmers, who once hit a "tenner" through Robinson, whose bat, with a grooved handle made to suit a crippled hand, is still preserved at Lord's; Nicholas Felix, on whose impetuosity old Clarke could always play, down to Lyons, the Australian, Francis Ford, and the two Oxford and Somerset cricketers, Hewitt and Vernon Hill. Their lineal descendant to-day seems to be Woolley alone, though at first sight it may cause surprise to include that effortless, almost nonchalant, figure among hitters. As a matter of fact the really hard drivers, have always fallen into one of three classes: first are the Anakim, the secret of whose power is self evident, men such as Bonnor, Alan Marshall, and Alletson; then there are those who have exemplified Charles Fry's dictum, "To hit hard, think quickness and not strength"; of these Jessop is obviously *fete princeps*, but Thornton, O'Brien, the Crawfords, Ranji, and, amongst Australians, Lyons, Howell, and Duff followed the same rule.

#### SOME FAMOUS "CARRIERS."

But, when all is said, it is the big "carry" that everyone really enjoys the most, and in this respect C. I. Thornton, by common agreement, still stands without a rival: no one has ever hit the ball so far, so high, and so often. If he was playing to-day in his prime he would be the biggest draw in England, and the story of some of his feats, as told by "Old Ebor" in "Old English Cricketers," can still stir the blood. Positively his biggest hit was made at practice, on the Brighton ground, and checked by no less an authority than the Rev. James Pycroft: it measured 168 yards from hit to pitch. Think of it! The average decent golfer would have "taken wood," and then have been pleased! As a boy, in the Eton and Harrow match of 1869, he hit clean over the old Pavilion at Lord's: at the Oval he has lifted the ball not merely over the ring, but out of the ground in every direction except straight

at the Vauxhall end, and three balls running have carried the stand just east of the Pavilion. At Canterbury he has cleared the famous tree and pitched in an adjacent hop garden. But the hits and the innings which probably represented his supreme achievement were those in a certain Scarborough Festival, when he played for the Gentlemen of England against I. Zingari. In seventy minutes he scored 107 runs, and those in that twenty-nine scoring strokes; they were eight 6's, and of these two went consecutively through the second storey window of a house in Trafalgar-square, whilst a third carried everything and pitched in the road beyond.

To Albert Trott belonged the "immortal" glory of being the only man to have cleared the present pavilion at Lord's, but it somewhat ruined his hitting, for ever afterwards he went about the country trying, with his alk bat, to carry less imposing obstacles. Another famous hit at Lord's, though of a different type, was George Parr's, to square leg over the old Armoury and into a garden on the other side of the St. John's Wood road.

The brothers V. S. F. and J. N. Crawford were both magnificent straight drivers. In his charming recollections of the elder brother in last year's "Wisden," D. L. A. Johnson speaks of the marvellous century he once made at Bradford against the Yorkshire bowlers on a difficult wicket, during which he scored a direct hit on each of the five stumps which surrounded the football pavilion which backs on to the ground, and made another hit which even Denton, in the out-field, could not face. Even as a boy at school the younger Crawford was an astonishing hitter, like Frank, on classical lines, and the writer remembers to this day the terror of bowling him to him at the nets. At the Oval his favourite objective was the big plate-glass windows of the amateurs' dressing-room; they lay just on the line of his very best hits—over the bowler's or mid off's head.—*The Observer.*

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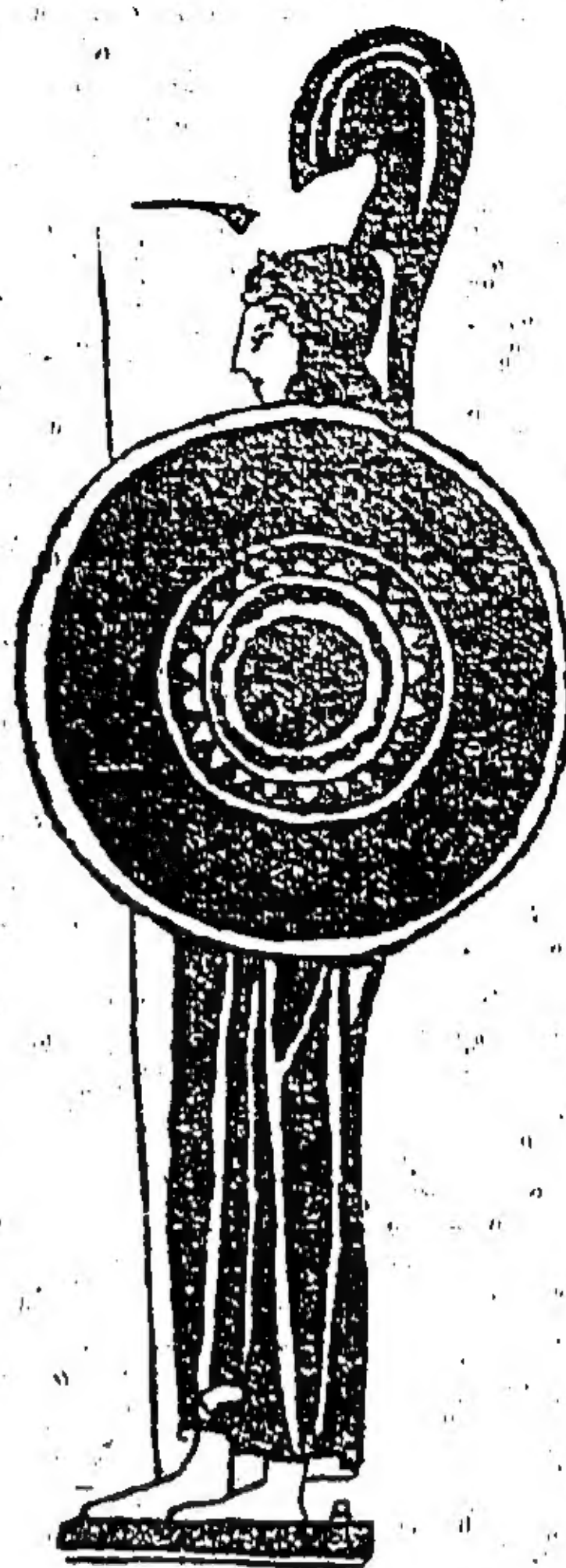
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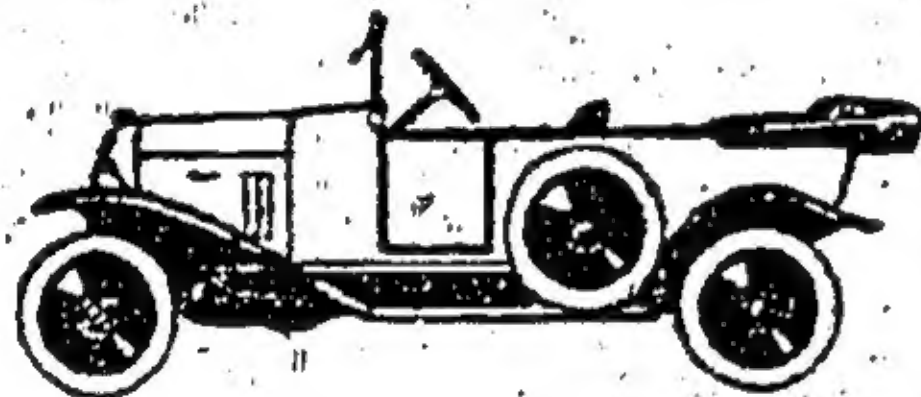
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## BOLSHEVICS AND TRADE.

### TELL TALK ADMISSIONS.

The following are the replies to a questionnaire submitted to M. Krassin, the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Trade, by Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, recently.

1.—To what extent does the Soviet Government welcome the foreign and particularly the British capitalist?

The attracting of purely financial capital is desirable on conditions of common bank credit as well as on the credit of goods stocked in the interior of the country or in harbours. The partaking of foreign capital is admissible only in the form of mixed companies or the furnishing of Soviet trade organisations with foreign goods on more or less long credit terms. The attracting of British capital is of particular interest for the Soviet Government in view of the financial power of Great Britain and the importance of London as a money market, as well as of the high standard of British machinery productions and other branches of industry.

2.—Has there not been a reaction in Soviet Russia against private capital in general, as witness the frequent attacks in the Press against the private capitalist, and those doing business under the N.E.P. (New Economic Policy), and the recent very severe sentence in the textile trust case, and is there any guarantee that the prejudice existing against the native private trader would not extend to the foreign capitalist?

The difficulty which foreigners have in understanding the actual internal situation in Russia depends on their inclination to consider the N.E.P. as a restoration of capitalism. In reality it is just the opposite. The existing order in Soviet Russia is State capitalism, i.e., a transient form from private capitalist economy to Socialism. The activity of private capital is admitted in so far as it does not contradict State-planned economy. As soon as a given branch of economy can be served successfully by the State or by co-operative apparatus, the Government curtails the admission of private capital and sometimes cuts it out completely. Of course, if the foreign capitalist has obtained by special agreement a certain privilege from the Soviet Government, the latter either grants a continuance of the right or enters into a free agreement with such capitalist in order that the necessary change in his agreement may be made.

3.—Is it a fact that Soviet Russia looks on the foreign capitalist only as a necessary evil, to be got rid of as soon as the immediate need of him has ceased?

We Communists and Bolsheviki do not consider the capitalist order as the principal evil in contemporary human society and as the reason for the poverty, ignorance, and oppression of the masses of the people, and for periodical wars; but until the Western working masses change the capitalist system for the Soviet one, we do consider it necessary, in the interests of Russia's economical development, as well as of the reconstruction of the world's economy and trade, to establish economic relations between Russia and the rest of the world.

4.—Is it a fact that certain firms which had started or restarted business in Soviet Russia have had to close down owing to undue taxation or to being faced, as with an ultimatum, with the signing of contracts which in business firm could sign?

It is true that many firms, willing to conclude agreements with the Soviet Government, could not do so because they could not find a means of agreement. Such cases are easy to find in every considerable and difficult commercial deal. But as regards the extent of taxation, every foreign firm is fully able to fix the extent of its taxation before signing an agreement. I know of no considerable refusal to work in Russia on account of the disadvantage of an agreement.—Reuter's Special Service.

## CURRENCY IN FUKIEN PROVINCE.

Currency in Fukien is very complicated, says the Chinese Economic Bulletin. In Foochow, the capital, the big dollar basis is adopted by foreign banks and banks. Buying and selling between Chinese business men is generally carried on with bank-notes called Huang Piu or Tai Fook, issued by the local banks. This note costs 1,000 cash, equal to \$3.39 of a so-called check-dollar (which is equal to Tai 540). This Huang Piu note is very peculiar in appearance. A newspaper would never know it was a bank-note unless he were told so. It is a rectangular piece of Chinese paper printed with the name of the bank by which it is issued, chopped into the shape of the amount of money. It is easy to copy and therefore it is hard to distinguish between a counterfeit and a genuine note. While it is the most popular currency in the capital, its circulation is limited to Foochow City and Nantai. About ten miles away it is unexchangeable. The lower classes and country people deal in dimes mostly. Dimes for so-called small coins have lately dropped considerably in their face value by about 17 per cent. Dimes are the most popular currency. Silver dollars and notes issued by the Bank of China and the American-Oriental Banking Corporation are also accepted.

## FOOCHOW TEA MARKET.

The new season teas arrived in Foochow from the interior a little later than last year. The Paklum Congou market was opened on June 7th by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at Tls. 45 per picul against Tls. 30 last year. The supply of first crop of this grade of tea is only 100 half-chests against approximately 3,000 half-chests last year. The bulk of first crop Panyong Congou and Souehong, about 20,000 half-chests for both, has also arrived, but the opening of the market for these teas has been delayed owing to high prices. The liquor and leaf of all grades of teas this year is considered to be fair. Prices are expected to be higher on account of excessive likin taxes in the interior and the excellent demand.

The Foochow tea trade has not heard from Russia for several years, but now Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Foochow, are said to have received an order for about 2,000 chests. Flowers Pekoe. The demand in excess of the total supplies expected this season. The tea is asking Tls. 240 per picul for the fine grade of this tea against Tls. 150 to Tls. 170 last year.

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## WILLYS-KNIGHT

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1.—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six unnecessary.

The Knight motor is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough clearing of the burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives us such tremendous power.

2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber, nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber pushing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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is possible to make too much out of incidents and to draw wider conclusions than are really justified. These, as a whole, are sensible and kindly people, and there is no good ground for jealousy between individual foreigners and these and so much business relations of a satisfactory character that it would be a mistake to suppose that the prevailing antagonism is universal. But there has to be feared that it is among the hostile elements in the country that the spirit of nationalism is becoming active. The disgraceful form of intolerance and jealousy of the privileged position of foreigners. Public opinion is confined to those who have received an education abroad or in China, to those who have come into contact with foreigners at the Treaty ports and elsewhere, and to the official and military class. All combined number only an insignificant proportion of the whole nation, but they constitute the nation which can excite the feelings of ignorant and uneducated people. It is well established that most of the trouble that foreigners in this country have had been incited by minor officials who did not realize the danger of their conduct. To-day it is the ill-informed and ignorant in the Press and in the tea-houses which is likely to provoke sudden outbreaks of passion having disastrous results.

There can be only one insurance against the occurrence of this kind and that is the restoration of the respect of the Government and the treaties by virtue of which he has the right to be here. To depend it is at least necessary that he should be obtained for every injury, and damages exacted for any violation of treaty. There will be cases when the Government is not directly responsible and where perhaps it would be unfair to exact penalties. But in all cases where the Government is responsible, the action of the Peking Government, towards individuals, or the Diplomatic Body as a whole, must be prompt. If not, outrages will assuredly increase in number, and treat violations will be more frequent, and in the end the clouds now small will have become large, and the future dangerous to foreigners.



# AFFAIRS IN KWANGTUNG.

## SHRINKAGE IN DR. SUN'S TERRITORY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The districts of Kwangtung and Shantung in Kwangtung having turned against Dr. Sun Yat-sen because he has replaced popular magistrates by others almost unknown to the inhabitants, the jurisdiction of the Generalissimo of South China has shrunk from 19 to 17 of the 26 districts in this province. The war-torn districts will be borne by but a few districts, especially the more prosperous ones: Nanchai, Panyu, Hongshan, Dr. Sun's own district, and perhaps Toisan, and Sunshui, the home town of the majority of the Chinese in Hongkong.

Nanchai has been assigned the additional burden of providing \$15,000 and Panyu \$10,000 a month towards the expenses of the Kwangtung Civil Government, besides taking a proportionate share of the \$1,000,000 arsenal funds and the \$500,000 short-term paper notes to be issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's financial department.

**MORE UNSECURED BANKNOTES.** Canton and vicinity will soon be increased by another issue of unsecured paper notes. It has been reported that the managing director of the proposed Central Bank of China is having a quantity of banknotes printed in \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations.

Another issue of paper notes has been regarded in Canton as inevitable. The Hunanese mercenaries were about to do it, and Dr. Sun's doing it first is an attempt to minimize the complications which would be created by troops independently forcing people to accept their paper. Moreover, the new Commissioner of Finance in Kwangtung, Mr. Chou Kie Woon, on assuming office on July 1st, found no cash being turned over by his predecessor, and the issue of paper money to be forced on the inhabitants by soldiers holding it appears the only way out.

## TEA HOUSES ON STRIKE.

There is no labour strike which comes home so much to the Chinese as the closing of the tea-houses which comes into full force in Canton today, as a result of the inability of the tea-house proprietors to increase the wages of their employees by 40 per cent. as demanded. Canton is already inconvenienced by a suspension of trade in sugar and flour and tobacco and by strikes of taxicabs, carpenters, skilled weavers, Chinese penitential workers and married builders; but a majority of Canton men it is even more annoying to have to go without the usual teas and pre-arranged tea-talks at the customary hours and places. The tea-house is a most popular of Chinese institutions, and they may be found not only in all cities, towns, markets, but also in villages where there is sufficient demand for their existence. They are not only eating and drinking places for light refreshments, but also serve as club and lounge to those who are at leisure for the time being, and as a trade and produce exchange as well as information bureau for men who have business to do. The tea-house is democratic and caters for all, charges for tea run from 12 copper cash, a little over a cent, to 20 cents, which is rare, as the average price in Canton is about seven cents. The tea-houses are usually open at all hours, but they have their busy hours. In some tea-houses a Canton music by blind singing girls or actresses is provided at noon and during the evening. Workers attach so much importance to their tea in Canton that their service contracts specially mention their tea time.

## A COLLEGE STRIKE.

Some students, at least, in Canton, will find that they cannot always have their own way. The King Yee Medical College, after having suspended classes for nearly three months, has finally had its difficulties with the students settled. The students went on strike last April upon the refusal of the college authorities to dismiss a professor "boycotted" by them. The president of the college, Dr. S. F. Lee, until recently a successful practitioner in Hongkong, stood firm and dismissed some of the students in stead. The college closed for the summer a few days ago without the usual commencement exercises in which a number of graduates were to have their diplomas. Upon reopening in the autumn, all old students may return upon signing a new pledge of good conduct and an apology to the president but have to take an extra semester's work, as the time they had gone on strike will be counted against them, and pay the usual semester tuition fees. Those who may complete their course next spring, which they should have done three months ago, had they not gone on strike, will not receive their degrees until the next commencement congregation, which takes place a year hence. Had they not joined the strike, last year's seniors should have been graduated a few days ago and might have been practising as the Canton Government accepts the certificate of this institution as evidence for the qualification of the holder for registration as a surgeon and physician.

# THE TRADE OF KONGMOON.

## CUSTOMS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Mr. H. D. Hilliard, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Kongmoon, reports on the trade of the port for last year as follows:—

1.—**Local.**—The period under review was not lacking in those characteristics traditional in Chinese history to the last year of a cycle, and trade conditions since the opening of the port have rarely been worse. Political warfare, wholesale commandeering of vessels, illegal taxation, the activity of press gangs, piracy, typhoons, flood, and famine all in turn spread a feeling of apprehension throughout the district, and merchants and traders were either forced to endure a hand-to-mouth existence or be left with large stocks of unsaleable goods on their hands. In these conditions it is somewhat surprising to be able to record below a further increase over last year's record figures, both in the revenue and net value of the trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs. A series of typhoons visited the port and did very considerable damage to property afloat and ashore, especially to orchards and farm lands. Breaches appeared in the river banks and lands, and severe inundations followed. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy. The river rose above the normal summer level, and a prolonged flood, lasting from the beginning of July to well into August, ensued. A strike of European men during August held up shipments of cargo by river steamers from Hongkong and was the cause of a sharp but temporary decrease in the trade of the port. Piracy was more than usually prevalent. On the 3rd October the British s.s. *Sunang*, en route from Hongkong to Kongmoon, was seized, shortly after leaving the former port, by pirates in the guise of passengers. The captain and chief officer were severely wounded and the steamer holed. Attacks on two boats and other native craft were of almost daily occurrence, passengers and crews in many cases being either killed or held to ransom. But little or no attempt was made by the authorities either to exact retribution or to take measures for the prevention and suppression of this unbridled menace to life and property.

2.—**Revenue.**—The collection at the Maritime Customs, HK. Tls. 449,585, exceeds the previous record collection of 1922 by the satisfactory figure of HK. Tls. 141,365. Import duty has benefited from increased tariff rates to the extent of HK. Tls. 657, leaving a net surplus over last year's import figures of some HK. Tls. 71,000. Export duties advanced by HK. Tls. 22,521. These increases have, in a large measure, been gained at the expense of the Native Customs revenue, which decreased by HK. Tls. 31,180. This latter figure, however, makes no allowance for sundry long-outstanding deposits (HK. Tls. 10,102) brought to account during the year, and the actual loss to the Native Customs revenue was, in reality, correspondingly greater. Native Customs import *hoi-nau* duties on foreign cargo arriving from Hongkong and Macao have, however, declined by approximately HK. Tls. 1,500 only, and it is somewhat difficult to advance adequate reasons for the proportionately large difference between the net gain and loss in import duties registered under the corresponding Maritime and Native Customs headings—a difference amounting to over HK. Tls. 60,000. Undoubtedly, some portion may be accounted for by the low tariff rates accorded to junk-borne goods, while it is probable that considerable quantities of cargo, usually imported direct from the southern prefectures, were forced to find a market in Hongkong or to use that port as a trans-shipment centre. The duty collected from runners and passengers' baggage amounted to HK. Tls. 73,001.

3.—**SHIPPING.**—(a.) Under General Regulations, Entrances and clearances of river steamers show an increase of 440 vessels, representing some 254,761 tons, due in a small degree to healthy competition but in the main to the death of native craft and the demand, in consequence, for space for cargo, especially rice. The typhoon of the 18th August did considerable damage to local river steamers lying in Hongkong harbour, one vessel the s.s. *Tai-fo* being driven off Kowloon Point, and only refloated and repaired at very considerable expense. The decrease under the heading "Sailing vessels" may be attributed to fewer oil lighters visiting the port.

(b.) Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. The disturbed condition of the district is well depicted by a further decrease of 10,550 in the number of entrances and clearances of Chinese vessels plying under I.W.S.N. Regulations, set off in part by a relatively small gain under the French and Portuguese flags.

4.—**Foreign Goods.**—(a.) Imports Direct and Consignee.—The net value of the trade of the port, HK. Tls. 17,831,273, is higher than the record figure of 1922 by some HK. Tls. 7,173,098. Of this increase, imports account for approximately 83 per cent. Rice and flour increased by 894,292 and 40,971 piculs respectively, valued at HK. Tls. 4,095,874. The first rice crop proved a failure, and heavy importation of foreign cereals ensued. The almost total cessation of junk traffic, due to piracy and commandeering by soldiers, aggravated the situation and diverted large shipments intended for the Sze-yap, Kowkong, and Holsan districts to this port, from whence distribution could be more safely effected. Piece goods were in greater demand. Dealers in the interior finding their usual channels of supply cut off, White and printed shirting, figured broads, and velvet all show creditable increases, while poplins and venetians have more than replaced the hitherto fashionable satens. Importations of woollen and cotton cloths of the cheaper varieties and woollen flannel appreciated by some 80,000 and 60,000 yards respectively.

Figures for cement, chiefly for use in the erection of new buildings locally, exceeded last year's imports by some 2,000 piculs. Fish and fishery products from Hongkong arrived in unprecedented quantities, dealers being unable to replenish stocks by other routes, while towards the end of the year supplies of certain varieties, said to have been damaged by the great earthquake in Japan, found their way into the market at exceptionally low prices. As further interesting increase in the use of fertilizers is to be noted, some 8,000 piculs more of ammoniac being purchased from Hongkong than in 1922. Both the white and brown varieties of sugar and molasses from Hongkong show large increases, the southern prefectures being unable to ship direct to the Kongmoon market. The trade in kerosene oil has proved disappointing, due solely to political unrest. In many cases it has been impossible to ship supplies to outlying markets, and arrivals of case oil register a loss of some 122,000 units. The popularity of the more expensive grades of oil has, however, continued, returned emigrants demanding, and being able to pay for, the better illuminants to which they have grown accustomed while abroad. Prices declined somewhat in the earlier part of the year, but firmed up towards the end of October. A further decrease of some 30,000 gross in the importation of matches from Japan proves the growing popularity of the home-made article. On account of the insecurity of the waterways the importation of foreign goods from Canton, comprising chiefly small consignments of cigarettes, and kerosene oil, to all intents and purposes ceased.

(b.)—**Re-export.**—No remarks.

5.—**CHINESE GOODS.**—(a.) Exports, Abroad and Consignee (including Re-exports).—The value of Chinese produce exported through the Maritime Customs reached the high figure of HK. Tls. 2,710,746, or some million taels higher than in any previous year. Shipments of both the trimmed and untrimmed varieties of palm-leaf fans showed improvement, solely, however, at Native Customs expense, the trade in actual fact suffering very considerably from molestation by brigands and from lack of transport. Fruit-growers, experienced a similar fate, intensified by damage from typhoon, and the increase in exports through the Maritime Customs cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the trade. Junk-farmers are said to have lost large numbers of young birds owing to the extensive floods, but at the same time to have realized good profits, finding a ready and ever-rising market in Hongkong for their live stock owing to the scarcity of supplies from usual sources. Vegetable-growers fared well, and exports increased by 50 per cent. Banquet brooms, brushes, hats, and other utensils, usually loaded on junks returning to Hongkong, rose in value from HK. Tls. 24,112 to HK. Tls. 152,538, but, again, this improvement does not represent any real gain to the trade, representing as the unusual number of gunny bags exported may be accounted for by the heavy arrivals of rice and, though classified as exports, are in reality re-exports. While silk to the value of HK. Tls. 431,040, as against HK. Tls. 53,000 in 1922, was shipped from Kowkong to Hongkong by steamer instead of by junk, and this commodity help very materially to swell the total value of local exports. Black tea more than held its own, and the re-export of export appears to be appreciated by local growers.

(b.)—**Imports.**—Movements of native produce, chiefly beans, leamourd, etc., originating from Chefoo and re-exported from Canton to Kowkong by river steamer, called at Kongmoon, marked the opening of a new venture, doomed, however, to early failure on account of military and piratical exactions.

6.—**INLAND TRANSPORT.**—(a.) Inwards (under Transit Pass).—The decrease—HK. Tls. 2,400—in the value of this trade is to be attributed solely to lack of transport and of facilities for moving stocks of paraffin wax and kerosene oil to the more outlying districts.

7.—**TRAMWAYS.**—Large shipments of 20-cent pieces were made to Hongkong, due partly to the fact that Hongkong notes could be purchased there at a cheaper rate than in Kongmoon, and partly on account of rumours of impending trouble in the city. Imports, however, continued to be financed to a very large extent by remittances from emigrants abroad deposited with foreign banks in Hongkong.

8.—**PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**—The total number of passengers arriving and departing by steamers totalled 653,148, an increase over the record figure of 1922 of approximately 39 per cent. The commandeering of two boats by soldiers compelled travellers between here and Macao, Canton, etc., to proceed by river steamer to Hongkong. Accurate statistics of passengers carried by the Sunning Railway are not available, but it is probable that, in spite of interference on the part of the military, more persons than usual availed themselves of this means of transport.

9.—**OTHER.**—No.

10.—**MISCELLANEOUS.**—A lighthouse was erected on the north-east promontory of Kiao Island and the light exhibited for the first time on the 20th February. Operations were started for making a broad land and sea route through the centre of this city, under the auspices of the Heungshan Magistrate Mr. Chu Cheuk Man. The work met with some opposition at the start on account of the necessity for demolishing many houses, but, when completed, should go far towards the development of this important centre, and its subsequent continuation, in the form of a motor road to Macao, is to be hoped for. The Kongmoon Paper Mill was seriously hampered by its machinery being for some considerable time, occupied by the military in the preparation of gun cotton for use in the manufacture of mines and explosives on Chu Tou Shan. The attentions of pirates and other bandits still further aggravated their losses, and the company is reported to have had an exceptionally bad year.

(Continued on next column.)

# DR. TAGORE.

## PRESENTATION BY THE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

The Asia Banking Corporation's late premises in Prince's Building were yesterday evening crowded with Indians.

The occasion was the presentation of an address from the Indian community in Hongkong to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Bengali poet.

All present rose to their feet as Dr. Tagore, a priestly figure with long silvery hair and beard, entered and greeted the assembly with a slow bow and the pressing of his open hands one against the other.

Mr. M. Talati, in a short speech, in which he alluded to the poet as one of the greatest sons of India, and said that he was working for the entire benefit of the human race, asked Dr. Tagore to accept an offering of Rs. 2,000, subscribed by the Indian community of Hongkong.

Mr. M. H. Nemazee then presented a silver casket, containing the address, a passage of which read:

"We recognise in you, the Poet and the Seer, the one who, in our own times, has brought back to these lands the same message of love and compassion which the Buddha delivered to the world many centuries ago."

In returning thanks, Dr. Tagore alluded to the many difficulties but the final triumph which would attend his mission. Great countries, he said, would raise armies and increase their armaments, but they (his hearers) need not envy, the powerful peoples of the world, if they could once again hear the Voice of the East, which at present was silent.

# P. & O. AND B. I. PROGRAMME.

In the past twelve months the building programme of the P. & O. and B. I. Companies has been continued with such activity and speed as was permitted by unsettled labour conditions. To the P. & O. fleet was added, in March, the *Albatross*, of 16,000 tons, for the Australian service, and a sister in general design of the *Moharra*—completed a few months earlier. In September the *Mool-tan*, and in October the *Malaya*, both for Australian line, and each of 21,000 tons gross, were put in commission, and all these vessels have completed their initial voyages with satisfactory results. Of eight mail steamers for the P. & O. Company four are of 10,100 tons and four are of 10,000 tons—namely, the *Albatross*, *Kanchi*, *Rampur*, *Bombay* and *Rasnak*. The *Albatross*, *Bombay* and *Rasnak* are now being built at Greenock by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, who will transfer the vessels, when they are launched, which is expected to be in the autumn, to their Belfast yard to be fitted out for sea. The *Rasnak* is expected to be completed before the end of the year, and it is hoped that the *Kanchi* and *Rampur* will be delivered by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. in the spring and autumn of next year respectively. Further, three steamers of 15,000 tons each are being built for the company's passenger and mail service—namely, the *Calcutta*, *Orizaba* and *Canberra* (Barclay, Curle & Co.). Including the ships brought into commission during the year, the vessels named represent a total addition to the P. & O. fleet of 94,000 tons, bringing the aggregate for the entire fleet to 651,772 tons. Of the new ships now under construction for the British India Co. one, the *Thaina*, is of 10,000 tons; three, the *Taira*, *Taktica* and *Talamba*, are of 8,500 tons each; two vessels, which have not been named yet, will be of 9,000 tons each, and two, the *Karna* and *Keta*, will be of 2,500 tons each. These vessels, including new motor ships and steamers, commissioned last year, will represent an addition of 96,106 tons to the British India Fleet, which when then amount to about 785,000 tons.—*China Express.*

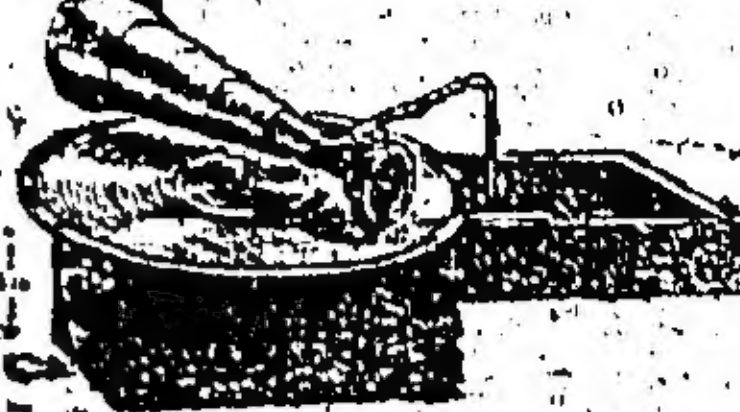
The Tin Li Silk Filature closed down in June for lack of business, the fourth and fifth crops of cocoons, owing to climatic conditions, being of poor quality and the sixth and seventh proving a failure. The Sunning Line San Telephone Company was successfully inaugurated, some 120 instruments being installed at the start and being rapidly increased subsequently to upwards of 600. The line has been extended to Sunning village during the year and, it is hoped, will reach Pakkai in the near future. Small-pox was epidemic in the early and latter parts of the year, but otherwise the health of the port and neighbouring districts was not marred by any outbreak of disease.—The Merchants' Volunteer Corps, which was originally organised in November 1919, with 160 members, has been expanded with such success that during the year the names of some 1,055 members appeared on the roll. The excellent service performed by this body deserves considerable praise.

11.—**NATIVE CUSTOMS.**—Trade at the Native Customs has remained stagnant for the greater part of the year, and any detailed description of the losses suffered would merely be a repetition of the gains to the trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs, already noted above. The value of Chinese produce imported was HK. Tls. 1,904,658 (including HK. Tls. 123,935 for duty-free commodities), as against HK. Tls. 2,034,740 in 1922. With more settled conditions towards the end of the year in the southern prefectures, a few belated cargoes arrived, but large stocks of most commodities are reported as still awaiting shipment, and until some measure of protection against the whole sale commandeering of vessels and the depredations of pirates is forthcoming no real recovery in trade can be anticipated.

# THE "PETER PAN" GRAMAPHONE.



WHEN CLOSED  
IT HAS THE  
APPEARANCE  
OF A  
CAMERA.



ONE HAS ONLY TO SEE AND HANDLE A PETER PAN GRAMAPHONE TO REALISE ITS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHER PORTABLE GRAMAPHONES.

## THE MOTOR

OF THE BEST  
SWISS MANUFACTURE.

## THE AMPLIFIER

IS TELESCOPIC  
AND THUS GIVES THE  
MAXIMUM OF TONE.

## THE SOUND BOX

IS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND THERE IS  
AN ENTIRE ABSENCE OF METALLIC SOUND.

## WEIGHT

ABOUT 4 lbs.

## OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS

6" X 5" X 4"

## STOCKED IN THREE STYLES

PRICES: \$30.00, 32.50, 35.00 EACH.

# LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## DISTRIBUTORS.

Also obtainable at "THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD." and  
Most of the Leading Chinese Stores.

# ICY-HOT PRODUCTS.

KEEPS CONTENTS HOT FOR 24 HOURS WITHOUT  
FIRE—COLD FOR 3 DAYS WITHOUT ICE.

Indispensable in the Sick-room—very useful in the Home.  
Icy-Hots make every Outdoor Meal a Feast

Come and Inspect our New Consignment—Many Varieties  
for Various Uses in Stock. Refills also Supplied.

# THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

# "THE PETER PAN"

## PORTABLE GRAMAPHONE

WEIGHS 4 LBS.

PRICES FROM \$30.00.

AT

# ANDERSON'S.

# Wm. Powell Ltd.

12, Des Voeux Road.

## JUST ARRIVED.

# CHILDREN'S SHOES

IN

## WHITE CANVAS.

ONE BAR AND LACE SHOES.

## PRICES:

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

AUTHORITY has been given to Mr. A. H. DE MELLO and Mr. L. A. DE MELLO to sign my firm, for Procurement, from THIS DATE.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 1st July, 1924. [966]

## NOTICE.

## KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, 11th JULY, at 4.45 p.m. for the purpose of confirming Draft Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

WM. PATTERSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1924. [967]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1924, at 11 a.m. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
2	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
3	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
4	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
5	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
6	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
7	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
8	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
9	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
10	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000

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5	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
6	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
7	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
8	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
9	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000
10	East of Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£ 200	£ 2,000

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(INCORPORATED IN THE NETHERLANDS.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN  
(HOLLAND-INDIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "OLDEKERK" (6) having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th July, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th July, 1924, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A.V. CHINA-JAPAN LINE, (General Agents).

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1924. [970]

CARÉ WISEMAN'S  
POPULAR  
HOT AND COLD TIFFINS  
\$1.00.

HOT-TIFFIN MENU.

Soup

ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.

TWO VEGETABLES.

SWEETS or CHEESE.

COLD-TIFFIN MENU.

FISH

ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.

SALAD or PICKLES.

POTATOES.

SWEETS or CHEESE. [971]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

AS From TO-DAY'S Date and during the absence of Mr. FARMER, CHARLES HALL, We have Authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MOON to Sign Insurance Policies as Manager of our Insurance Department.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1924. [968]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned assumes Charge of this Society as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,  
PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.

1st July, 1924. [969]

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned assumes Charge of this Company as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,  
PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.

1st July, 1924. [974]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned assumes Charge of this Company as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,  
PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.

1st July, 1924. [974]

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and After the 30th JUNE, Our Address will be 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Tel. 915.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

## 6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

## PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JULY, 1924.

will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 24 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hongkong.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

On 240 DEBENTURES: £ 12. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 2. 8. 2/5. Net amount payable £ 9. 3. 3/5.

On 2100 DEBENTURES: £ 12. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 12. 6. 6. Net amount payable £ 12. 6. 6.

On 2500 DEBENTURES: £ 15. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 3. 7. 6. Net amount payable £ 11. 12. 6.

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
(Sgd.) P. C. YOUNG,  
General Manager.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above Association:

A. H. CARROLL, J. F. GROSS, M. A. BAZAK, Y. YANOVICH, J. W. KEW, A. P. GRAVES, W. J. CARROLL, H. M. H. DOWELL, O. KITCHEN, SEU KUN CHI, YIP YONG PAK, HARRY O. DOWELL, F. M. L. SOARES, 800 PUL-SHAG, H. E. EDWARDS.

By Order of the Committee,  
J. W. KEW,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [774]

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above Exchange:

ABRAHAM, EZRA, JAMMETT, H. A., ALVES, A. A., LOGAN, W., BARNARD, J. T., NATHANSON, R. T., BENJAMIN, Y., NISSEN, A., BIRNETH, H., PENNY, L. S., CHONGCHIE, N. Y. A., PENTON, R., ELLIS, F. M., POTTS, G. O. H., GOULD, J., POTTS, P. C., GUTTERIDGE, A. A., RAYMOND, E. M., HUGH, T. F., SILVA, P. M. N. de, KAY, FRED, SMITH, P. R., KAMMERT, GEO. P., THORPE, P., By Order of the Committee, A. NISSIM, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1924. [775]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. M. SHROFF has No Authority to Act for Us in any Capacity whatsoever.

THE WORLD THEATRE,  
By T. C. WONG (T. C. WONG),  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [958]

## JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT (Certificated).

Requires POSITION Abroad. Expert Accountant, Auditor, Stenographer, Statistician, Commercial Mathematician. Experience Commercial, Railway and Estate Accountancy. Keen, Ambitious and Capable. Highest References. Will pay Own Passage on Guarantee of Position after proving Capabilities, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

HASTY, Cables: MAURER, Wadsworth, England.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 56105/56120 (25 shares) & Nos. 56120/56135 (50 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [955]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate NS 6289 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares numbered 66666/66673, 52294 and 56124, and Certificate NS 4666 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares of this Bank numbered 53135/53145 inclusive Both registered in the Name of Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNAH HADLEY MITCHELL and Certificate NS 4666 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 27651/27655 inclusive and Certificate NS 3564 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares numbered 42569/42570, 33589/33590, 14487/14492, 30431/30435, 20416 and Certificate NS 4666 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares of this Bank numbered 53175/53176, 53177/53178, 53179/53180, 53181/53182, 53183/53184, 53185/53186, 53187/53188, 53189/53190, 53191/53192, 53193/53194, 53195/53196, 53197/53198, 53199/53200, 53201/53202, 53203/53204, 53205/53206, 53207/53208, 53209/53210, 53211/53212, 53213/53214, 53215/53216, 53217/53218, 53219/53220, 53221/53222, 53223/53224, 53225/53226, 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53997/53998, 53999/54000, 54001/54002, 54003/54004, 5400



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WATERLOO BRIDGE

## RE-OPENED.

DEFECTS PARTIALLY REMEDIED.

London, July 1st.

Waterloo Bridge was re-opened to pedestrians this morning.

During the past few months the safety of Waterloo Bridge has excited much attention at home, particularly when it was definitely ascertained that the structure, between two sections, was gradually sagging. Mainly as a result of a more or less continued Press campaign, the bridge was recently closed and the extensive traffic ordinarily passing over it to and from South London diverted via either Westminster or Blackfriars Bridges. Presumably the defects have now been partially remedied.

## BRITISH EMPIRE COMMERCE.

## CHAMBERS IN CONGRESS.

London, July 1st.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened at the Guildhall, Lord Derby presiding.

Mr. Thomas welcomed 200 delegates. He deplored class hatred and urged the co-operation of capital and labour and a spirit of self-sacrifice to solve the Empire's problems.

The Congress unanimously urged the re-establishment of the penny postage throughout the Empire.

A New Zealand delegate said the results of the restoration of the penny postage in New Zealand had been most satisfactory.

## ANTHRAX PROBLEMS.

## LABOUR CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Geneva, July 1st.

The anthrax committee of the International Labour Conference has drawn up a report recommending the disinfection of hives, horns and hoofs for industrial purposes. It does not mention the hair and wool used for textiles.

A minority report, understood to have been supported by the British delegation, opposes the omission.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## SOCIETIES.

## CONGRESS AT LYONS.

Lyons, July 1st.

The congress of the League of Nations societies has been formally opened.

Proceedings were confined to speeches by delegates extolling the League idea. Dr. Sugihara, of Japan, and Dr. Wang Chung Hui, the Chinese ex-Premier, eulogised the League's pacific ideals.

## RUSSIAN CROPS

## DESTROYED.

## EFFECTS OF PROLONGED

## HEAT WAVE.

Riga, July 1st.

A message from Moscow says that the prolonged heat wave is adversely affecting the harvests of Russia. Quantities of crops have been destroyed and peasants are disposing of cattle owing to the fear of a famine. Panic is reported in many districts.

## U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

## ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

Calcutta, July 1st.

The American world fliers have left for Allahabad.

Allahabad, July 1st.

The American world fliers have arrived.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## HOME GOVERNMENT

## DEFEAT.

## SEVENTH SINCE TAKING OFFICE.

## ONLY ON A MINOR POINT.

London, June 30th.

In the House of Commons the Government was defeated on a minor point in the Finance Bill this evening by 220 votes to 165. It is not likely that this will lead to any serious consequences. This is the seventh defeat of the Government since it came into office.

Mr. Baldwin's attempt to secure an adjournment of the discussion until he knew whether the Government would accept the decision or not was subsequently defeated by 277 votes to 169, as the Liberals who previously helped to carry the Conservative amendment, voted with the ministerialists on the adjournment motion.

## S. AFRICAN POLITICS.

## GENERAL HERTZOG'S CABINET.

Pretoria, June 30th.

The Nationalist General Hertzog has completed his cabinet, in which he is Premier and Minister of Native Affairs. The Labourite, Colonel Creswell, is Minister of Defence and Labour. The other Labourite in the Cabinet is Mr. Boydell.

## LATEST CABLES.

## MILITARY CONTROL IN

## GERMANY.

## THE GERMAN REPLY.

Paris, July 1st.

According to *L'Echo de Paris*, the first version of the text of the German reply to the Allied Note handed to the French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin contained three reservations as mentioned in the forecast published yesterday.

The French Charge d'Affaires immediately declared they were unacceptable and subsequently Lord D. Abernethy supported his protest; and the experts at Paris urged that the reply should be rejected.

The German Government then revised the Note, not mentioning the reservations.

## LONDON VIEWS.

London, July 1st.

Well-informed circles in London consider the German reply generally satisfactory, though it seems impossible to agree to the proposal that the work of control should finish by September 30th.

## EARLIER CABLES.

Berlin, June 30th.

The German reply declares that the Germans repudiate the mere idea of war. They unanimously repudiate secret armaments, as it is impossible, useless and dangerous.

The Government has thoroughly carried out the disarmament of certain political organisations, and the athletic exercise of German youths were not connected with military preparations of Germany. No experienced military officer could be of the opinion that Germany is in a position to cause an armed conflict in Europe because she was in a condition of helplessness unparalleled in the history of nations. The reply suggests that fears of the danger to European peace were due to the fact that the idea of general disarmament had not made any noteworthy progress among the other nations.

## LATER.

The German reply accepts the Allies' demand for a general inspection provided it is final and is concluded by September 30th next.

## BRITAIN AND THE SOUDAN.

## HOME GOVERNMENT'S FIRM

## STAND.

London, June 30th.

Regret at the attitude of the Egyptian Government and Parliament over the question of the Sudan was expressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons. The Premier said the statements in the Egyptian Parliament and the action taken to create trouble in the Sudan could only be explained as an attempt to force his (Mr. MacDonald's) hand and deprive Zaghul Pasha of liberty in negotiation. In view of what had happened, it was necessary for him to make it clear to all concerned that he did not believe the House of Commons would accept any arrangement which would break up the Sudan.

—(hears)—or jeopardise the present administration in the development thereof. He still trusted that those responsible for the Government of both countries would refuse to countenance impossible demands which would destroy the prospect of settlement.

The Chamber unanimously passed a resolution thanking the King for refusing to accept Zaghul Pasha's resignation. It is understood that Zaghul Pasha, conforming to King Fird's wishes, will not resign the Premiership. This decision was reached after a night-long meeting, where, apparently, the view was taken that the Premier's resignation was inadvisable in the present critical situation.

## POWER CONFERENCE.

## SCIENTISTS AT WEMBLEY.

London, June 30th.

Thirty-nine countries, including Ceylon, China, the Dutch East Indies, Holland, India and Japan, are represented at the first World Power Conference at Wembley which is to last a fortnight. It is presided over by the Earl of Derby and visiting experts will enlighten their fellow-delegates on the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil, minerals and other scientific questions. The Conference will discuss the establishment of a World Bureau. The Prince of Wales made a speech at the opening of the Conference, to which Dr. Ramsay MacDonald replied on behalf of Japan.

## INDIAN CONGRESS.

## POLITICAL MURDERS CONDEMNED.

Amritsar, June 30th.

The resolution with reference to the murderer Coghlanthaba, came up for discussion by the All-India Congress Committee, which, on the motion by Mr. Gandhi, passed a resolution regretting the murder of Mr. Day and condemning all political murders, as inconsistent with non-violent non-co-operation, and as retarding the progress towards Swaraj.

Mr. Das moved an amendment urging June 3rd, but the amendment was rejected, by 78 to 70 votes, and Mr. Gandhi's resolution was carried.

[The second resolution referred to aimed at eulogising the action of the assassin.]

## THE WORLD'S SPORT.

## HOME CRICKET.

## SECOND TEST MATCH.

## DOUBLE CENTURY BY HOBBS.

London, June 30th.

When the Test match was resumed at Lord's this morning, the weather was cool and overcast. Twelve thousand persons were present by lunch. The wicket was good. There was a quiet opening, one hundred being scored in eighty-three minutes. Thereafter there was bright batting, particularly on the part of Hobbs, who was on the top of his form and sparkling. He reached a century in 140 minutes, Sutcliffe also reaching a century in 163 minutes.

At the lunch interval Hobbs had scored 114, and Sutcliffe 102. Extras totalling twelve making 224 for no wickets. This is a record first wicket partnership against Africa in the Tests, beating that of Hobbs and Rhodes of 221 made at Cape Town in 1900.

When Sutcliffe was out the score stood at 284 for one. Sutcliffe had shown magnificent all-round, hard, clean cutting, hitting eleven fours. His innings lasted for 157 minutes. When Hobbs was out the score was 410 for two wickets. There was only one weak stroke in his innings, which lasted for 273 minutes. This innings equalled Murdoch's record highest score for any Test Match made in 1884. Hobbs hit fifteen fours and three sixes. Woolley was batting in aggressive style when the tea interval arrived.

## ENGLAND'S DECLARATION.

After tea there were 16,000 persons present. England declared at 5.23, the total innings having lasted 375 minutes. Woolley was batting for 139 minutes and by vigorous driving he punished the tired bowlers mercilessly. He hit 20 fours. Henderson was batting for 58 minutes and hit seven fours.

The African batsmen came out at 5.40, and after half an hour the score stood at 413 for no wickets. The game was interrupted for a quarter of an hour owing to bad light. It was resumed at 6.25 when over was bowled. Then stumps were drawn.

The wicket was wearing well when play was resumed after lunch. The batsmen were tempted by all kinds of bowling, but played stolidly and a century was registered after 166 minutes. The visitors obtained 108 runs for three wickets.

## SCORES:

## SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS.

Taylor, b Gilligan	0
Connolly, b Gilligan	4
Suskind, c Tate, b Hearne	64
Nourse, c Woolley, b Tate	4
Blackenberg, b Tate	12
Catterall, b Gilligan	30
Deane, b Tyldesley	25
Faulkner, b Fender	1
Walker, b Tyldesley	1
Fender, not out	1
Parker, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	273

## Bowling Analysis.

Gilligan	3	70
Tate	2	82
Tyldesley	3	35
Hearne	1	35
Fender	1	45

## ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Hobbs, c Taylor, b Parker	211
Sutcliffe, b Parker	122
Woolley, not out	154
Henderson, not out	50
Extras	14
Total (for 2 wks. dec.)	531

## Bowling Analysis.

Gilligan	3	70
Tate	2	82
Tyldesley	3	35
Hearne	1	35
Fender	1	45

## SOUTH AFRICA—2ND INNINGS.

Deane, c Sutcliffe, b Hearne	24
Connolly, lb.w., b Tyldesley	23
Suskind, not out	13
Nourse, lb.w., b Gilligan	11
Taylor, not out	8
Extras	13
Total (for 3 wickets)	116

## COUNTY RESULT.

Somersetshire beat Worcestershire by 9 wickets. Somerset score 291 and 60 for one. Worcester made 75 in the first innings. White taking 5 wickets for 27. Following on a score of 244 resulted, Mr. Foster obtaining 125.

## OXFORD BEATES.

Gloucestershire defeated Oxford University by an innings and 57. The winners scored 501 for five wickets and declared (Dipper 217, Hammond 20). Oxford made 236 in their first innings (Blackie 102). At the second attempt they scored 211.

## OLYMPIC FENCING.

## VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

Paris, July 1st.

France won the Olympic fencing contest, defeating Belgium, Hungary and Italy in the finals.

## MOVING TARGET SHOOTING.

## VERSAILLES, JULY 1ST.

The Olympic contest of firing at moving targets of running stags at 100 metres range resulted in Poles (United States) securing 40 out of a maximum of 50 points. Mackworth Praed (Britain) was second with 39 points.

## WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

## WIMBLEDON, June 30th.

In the fourth round of the Ladies' Singles Championship, Miss Lenglen beat Miss Ryan, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4.

There were 15,000 spectators. It was a Lenglen day, and it was the champion's closest match of her career. She lost her first set in England since she won the championship in 1919. She did not play at her best, but Miss Ryan played the game of her life. There were periods when the defeat of the champion seemed more than a possibility. Miss Ryan was most skilful in the exploitation of a clever drop shot which left Miss Lenglen flummoxed. The crowd was most thrilled to see Miss Lenglen fighting for the title in the third set.

The weather was cool, windy and overcast, a large crowd being present. 16 was the first day on which the centre court was used.

Playing in the fifth round, the brilliant and agile Frenchman Lacoste defeated the hard hitting Washer, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2. Lacoste thus enters the semi-final.

In the fourth round Miss McKane beat the American Mrs. Jessup, 6-1, 6-3.

In the second round of the Men's Doubles Williams and Washburn beat J. Hillyard and Gigg, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 whilst Richards and Hunter beat Okamoto and Kuo Hsin Hye, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles Hunter and Miss Charrman beat J. Washer and Mrs. Feilden, 5-6, 5-7, 8-6; Woodman and Mrs. Covell beat Washburn and Miss Goss, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; Richards and Mrs. Jessup beat B. Cameron and Miss Watson, 6-3, 6-1.

In the third round Borotra and Miss Lenglen beat R. Poland and Miss Tyree, 6-2, 6-3.

In the fourth round of the Ladies' Championship Miss Wills beat Mrs. Colgate, 6-1, 6-0. Mrs. Sattenhwaite beat Mrs. Shepherd Baron, 6-1, 10-8. These with Miss Lenglen and Miss McKane enter the semi-final.

In the third round of the Men's Doubles Lycett and Godfree beat the Africans Richardson and Condon, 6-8, 7-9, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3, which the Brothers Alonso beat Davidson and Mayo Gordato, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3.

## AMERICAN BASEBALL.

## NEW YORK, July 1st.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5.  
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4.  
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.  
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 10.  
Washington, 1; Boston, 2.

## LATEST CABLES.

## REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

## PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT RESULTS.

## NO NOMINATION YET.

New York, July 1st.

The Democratic Convention adjourned after the sixteenth ballot without nominating a candidate.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## NEW YORK, June 30th.

Almost immediately on assembling, the Democratic Convention started the roll-call of States in the first ballot for the Presidential nominee. The official figures of the first ballot were—Mr. McKague, 414; Governor Smith, 240. No candidate received the necessary two-thirds majority. The remainder of the votes were scattered among eighteen other names.

Mr. McKague and Governor Smith picked up additional votes in the next few ballots, but not enough to indicate any general abandonment of their "favourite sons" by the delegates. Mr. McKague in the fifth ballot secured 443 and Governor Smith 261. Louisiana cast its entire twenty votes in favour of the ex-Ambassador, Mr. Davis, in the seventh ballot.

In the ninth ballot, Mr. McKague had 444 and Governor Smith 278. Mr. Davis secured 21, though he started with a few West Virginian votes only. The Convention has now gone into recess.

## LATEST CABLES.

## MEXICO DEFAULTS.

## DEBT INTEREST NOT PAID.

New York, July 1st.

Messrs. Morgan have announced that Mexico has failed to pay the half-yearly interest on the external debt due on June 30th. The bankers hope the breakdown is only temporary, and will even grant a delay if requested.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN LIQUOR

## TREATY.

Washington, July 1st.

A Franco-American Liquor Treaty, similar to the Anglo-American Treaty, has been signed.

## U.S. LIQUOR LAW.

Galveston, July 1st.

The Federal Court has found Farrell, the master of the *Island Home*, and seven of the crew guilty of conspiring to violate the tariff measures of the Prohibition Law.

The *Island Home*, a British vessel, was boarded by United States' excise officers last November and a quantity of liquor seized.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE

## NEWS.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

## NEW QUOTAS FIXED.

Washington, July 1st.

President Coolidge has issued a proclamation embodying the new Immigration Law, which becomes effective to-day. It fixes the annual quotas of the different countries at two per cent of the number of their emigrants resident in the United States according to the 1920 census.

Britain and North Ireland have a quota of 24,007; Ireland 28,367; Australia, 121; and South Africa, Egypt and British Mandated Territories, 100 each.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S REVIEW.

Tokyo, July 1st.

The Premier, Dr. Kato, speaking before the Diet this afternoon in postulating that the powers were busy developing the national strength with a view of extending influence abroad, declared that domestic reforms were necessary to awaken the popular will. He regretted the American exclusion. He obtained from dealing with the Soviet question as it was under negotiation. Speaking domestically, he endorsed the speedy enactment of universal suffrage electoral reform. Upper House reform, official discipline and financial retrenchment.

Though the immigration legislation in the United States was now an accomplished fact, "we can by no means concede that the question is closed. Until our contention shall have been given satisfaction we will maintain our protest and use our best endeavours to seek an amicable adjustment of the question to ensure forever the traditional friendship of the two nations."

Thus the Premier reviewed the American-Japanese question in a speech in the Diet to-day in which he pointed out that even the American exclusionists had not intimated that the Japanese were an inferior race but declared they were unassimilable which contention he contended, was "an arbitrary presumption not supported by any evidence of facts."

He declared that Japan had never questioned America's right to control her own immigration, but "recognition" of such a principle does not lead to the conclusion that the exclusion clause may not be repugnant to the American-Japanese commercial treaty.

NATION-WIDE JAPANESE PROTESTS.

To-day, the date for the enforcement of the exclusion clauses by America, Japan is registering nation-wide protest by means of mass meetings, pilgrimages to national shrines, the exhibition of posters and distribution of handbills, as well as resolutions in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet.

## OHIO TORNADO DISASTER.

## DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Cleveland, June 30th.

Hitherto the known casualties in Lorain, Sandusky and Cleveland totalled seventy-two dead and many hundreds injured.

Six hundred soldiers are patrolling the streets of Lorain, which after the tornado resembles a war-stricken town after a bombardment. The military have established strict control, and have ordered all who are on business to keep off the streets; also calling upon many citizens to clear up the wreckage.

There are many miraculous escapes from death. A woman who was blown from her bed through a window fifty feet into a yard, and was uninjured except for a broken shoulder. The Central High School has been transformed into a mortuary, surrounded by grief-stricken families. There are very pitiful scenes in the classrooms, filled with dead, including a number of children.

Many acts of heroism and self-sacrifice are recorded. A young man worked feverishly all night long helping the injured. He saw a down a motor-car demolished in the street, and rushed to the rescue, when he was horrified to find his own parents dead, beneath the wreckage. Some survivors knelt and prayed in the ruins, while others walked aimlessly about the streets crying and groaning. The whole scene was like a nightmare.

The Note argues that the Chinese Government is the natural channel for handing over the Legation, and contends that the conventional status of the diplomatic quarter should not make it difficult for the signatories to the Protocol to comply with this request, since China has not asked to take control herself, but merely requested handing over to the Soviet.

In view of the foregoing, the Chinese Government requests the handing over of the premises as early as possible to the Soviet Government, which has appointed Mr. Schwarsdalon as its duly authorised representative to receive and take possession of the Legation.

The Note concludes by expressing a hope that the signatories to the Protocol will see their way to arrange for compliance, as any other course could not only embarrass the Chinese Government, but would also appear to prejudice the rights of foreign Powers to establish Legations in Chinese territory free from any conditions other than the consent of the Chinese Government.

The Note is signed by Dr. Wellington Koo.

## CHINA AND TREATY RIGHTS.

## BRITAIN'S UNCHANGED ATTITUDE.

London, July 1st.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the reported statement of M. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy to China, promising Russian support to any steps taken by China to abolish special treaty rights to Britain or other powers, Mr. MacDonald said it had not been considered necessary to take any notice of same.

The attitude of the Government in regard to existing treaty rights in China remained unchanged.

## CHINA-TEA DUTIES.

## NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE RATES.

London, June 30th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage on the Finance Bill, Mr. Herbert Spencer moved an amendment to apply the Imperial Preference rates on tea to China and Dutch Indian tea on the ground that China and Holland treated Britain best with regard to tariffs of all countries of the world.

Mr. Philip Snowden replied. He sympathised with the amendment, but regretted that he was unable to accept it, for financial reasons.

## THE HOIHOW OUTRAGE.

## U.S. GUNBOAT TO INVESTIGATE.

Washington, July 1st.

The United States gunboat *Sacramento* has been ordered to leave Hongkong and proceed to Hoihow in order to investigate the murder of the American missionary, Mr. Byers.

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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.  
"SHUNKO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Monday, 7th July.  
"AMUR MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Sunday, 20th July.

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.  
"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.  
"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 20th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and  
Japan Ports.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.  
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.  
"HAYRE MARU" ... Beginning of July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.  
"ALPS MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July.  
"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.  
"INDO MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th July, Noon.  
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.  
"KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July.  
"SOURABAYA MARU" ... Friday, 4th July.

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SYSTEM. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS  
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL  
THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE  
SYSTEM.

## "CURE" FOR PYORRHOEA.

PROSECUTION BY DENTAL  
BOARD.

Sir Charles Biron at Bow Street Police Court dealt with summonses issued at the instance of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom against Aseplene, Ltd., of Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., for carrying on the business of dentistry in contravention of the Dentists Act, 1921, and against John Garibaldi Sparkhall, sole director of Aseplene, Ltd., for practicing as a dentist without being registered under the Dentists Act of 1921.

Mr. Hallett, for the prosecution, said that Aseplene, Ltd., was a private company, and among its objects was the treatment of certain diseases by a liquid called aseplene, which it was claimed, cured pyorrhea. Mr. Sparkhall had treated patients for that disease and given them advice as to the course to be pursued, and it was contended that that constituted "carrying on the business of dentistry" within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Percy May, consulting and analytical chemist, gave evidence that the only ingredient of evidence in aseplene was formaldehyde, but there were minute traces of other constituents, in such small amounts that they could not be identified.

Mr. Douglas Gabell, dental surgeon at the Royal Dental Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital, said that the examination of the teeth and mouth of a person with a view to ascertaining the presence or absence of pyorrhea formed a large part of the ordinary practice of a dentist.

Pyorrhea was a disease of the teeth and gums treated by dentists. It was possible for pyorrhea to remain even after all the teeth had been extracted, but that was rare. Mr. Sparkhall claimed that by his treatment the teeth could be saved, and if that was true it would be most valuable, but the material prescribed, which was essentially a formaline solution, had been used for many years and without curing pyorrhea.

The Magistrate said he was not trying whether this thing would cure. The only issue before him was whether the defendant practised as a dentist without being registered.

A SECRET PROCESS.

Mr. Sparkhall gave evidence at length in his own defence. He said he had made a life study of his subject. His remedy, aseplene, was a variant of the disinfectant known as Bacterol, but it contained over 20 substances. He superintended the manufacture of aseplene, which was a secret process. Hundreds of people who could not be cured of pyorrhea by dentists had been cured by his treatment.

Pyorrhea was a disease of the gums, and not of the teeth. He did not practise dentistry himself; if any of his patients wanted anything done to their teeth, he referred them to a dentist.

Dr. Van der Berg, for the defence, contended that the giving this treatment did not amount to the practice of dentistry. He mentioned that hundreds of testimonials could be produced as to the efficacy of the treatment, many of them from titled personages.

The Magistrate said he did not attach any importance to that. Some of the most intelligent people who ever lived believed in quick remedies. His most distinguished predecessor, Henry Fielding, killed himself through it. Most people of imagination believed in quick medicines. The secret of all people who sold quick medicines and made enormous profits was that the users either got cured or died. If they got well and did not die then they attributed it to the medicine.

After some legal argument, the Magistrate decided that the prosecution had been made out. He imposed a fine of £50 and 10 guineas costs on Aseplene, Ltd., and a like penalty on Mr. Sparkhall personally.

Notice of appeal was given, Sir Charles Biron agreeing to state a case.

FEAR AS A VIRTUE.

AIRMAN'S MOST VALUABLE ATTRIBUTE.

One of our expert aeroplane pilots—busy just now with the testing of machines for the amplified defence scheme—was asked, the other day, what he thought the most valuable attribute in an aviator called upon to ascend, for the first time, in air machines of new design.

"The knack of knowing when to be frightened," he answered. "Unless a pilot handling a new plane is rendered cautious by some trick of the machine which is not 'according to plan,' he won't last long at his particular business, but will become, almost inevitably, the victim of disaster."

It was at the first testing of one of our newest and latest aerial troop-transporters, the soldiers being represented by ballast in the form of a number of huns of lead. The great plane rose smoothly. All was, in fact, going admirably, when, above the drone of the engines, there came a sudden, tremendous, horrifying crash—one of those ominous, dreadful, sounds which may mean that something catastrophic, such as the collapse of a vital part of the machine, has taken place in mid-air.

Throttling down his engines instinctively, the aviator in his forward cockpit cast cautious glances backward about his machine. Nothing seemed wrong, however, and the craft still flew normally. Whereupon, moving his controls with the utmost caution, and easing his machine from every possible strain, the pilot came slowly to earth and made a gentle land.

The mystery, then, was soon revealed. There was, as a matter of fact, nothing amiss with the aeroplane at all. What had happened was that some of the huns of lead ballast, shifting and sliding as the machine flew, had fallen with a resounding crash upon the bottom of the inside of the fuselage.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "EASTERN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Ports, on 30th June, 1924, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 7th July, 1924, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, 1924, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the PRINCE LINE (FAR EAST) LTD., 50, George Street, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1924.

S.S. "MIN."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP and LONDON, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th July, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goldman & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENTUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1924.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BEN LOMOND"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 10th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th July, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1924.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMSHIP	DATE	TIME
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	Wednesday, 3rd July	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Thursday, 4th July	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Thursday, 4th July	10 a.m.
HANGHAI via SWATOW	Friday, 5th July	8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Saturday, 6th July	Noon
TIENSIN	Saturday, 6th July	3 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	Sunday, 7th July	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Sunday, 7th July	2 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Monday, 8th July	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Wednesday, 10th July	10 a.m.
ROBE	Saturday, 13th July	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Saturday, 13th July	8 a.m.
MANILA	Saturday, 13th July	11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Lubnan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Waihaiwei and Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Thursday, 3rd July, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. Central 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARA"	1st July	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	12th July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBRO"	13th July	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	23rd July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBRIEL"	24th July			
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Aug.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.  
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3596.

## THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LTD.

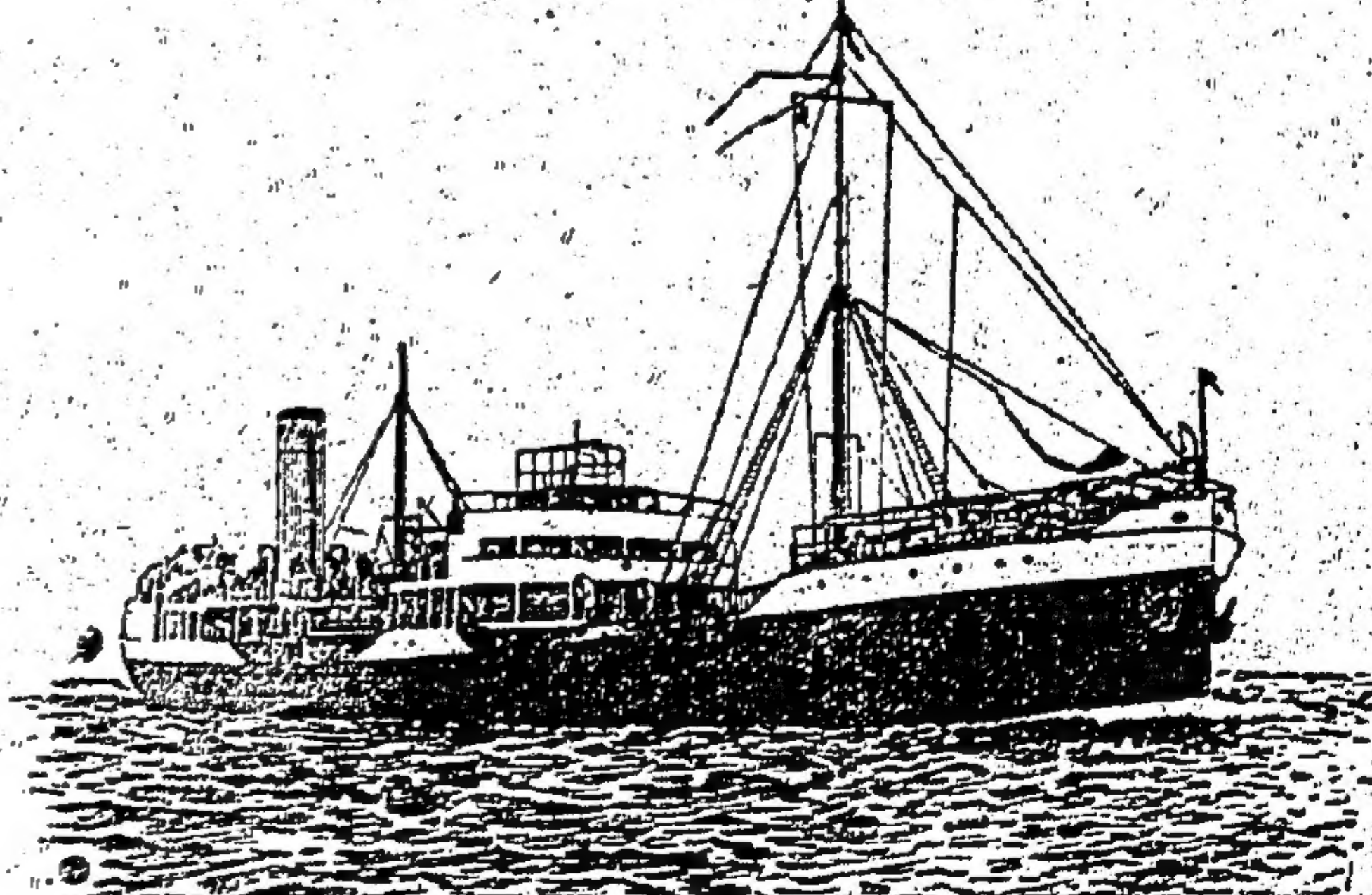
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Covers Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition.

Workers Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and

Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" 58' 1" 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w., 8,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at HOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

A. E. DYER & Co. M.L.N.A. Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.











